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## National Republican.

A. M. CLAPP, - - - - - EDITOR.

## THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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WASHINGTON, MAY 30, 1879.

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH.

To supply the extraordinary demand for Senator Conkling's Great Speech upon "The Extra Session of 1879; What It Teaches And What It Means," the National Republican Printing Company has printed a large edition thereof in pamphlet form, convenient for public distribution as a Republican campaign document. Copies of this pamphlet may be had on application at our Counting-Room or Job Office, at the rate of \$10 per thousand. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.

The third veto. What next?

Want to—a programme of the next performance of the Confederate Brigadier Troop.

Will there be another census, or a general button-holing and horse-shedding of the Brigadiers on the sly?

The more buoyant members of the Bourbon party boast that the Democratic spine is as stiff as a crow-bar. Perhaps so; but it appears to us that the bus must be very old, rusty and crumbling, honey-combed, and ready to fall to pieces before the first breath of a Presidential veto. We shall see what the 10th of June will bring forth.

The Bourbons charge that the centralization theories and tendencies of the Republican party point straight to the practical abrogation of State governments. Admitting this to be true, which we do not, would not that result be better than the abrogation of the General Government, to which the decentralizing theories and State Rights tendencies of the Bourbons unerringly point?

The New York *Nation*, which claims to be Republican under a pronounced hostility for almost every prominent Republican of the party, suggests a remedy for the *GRANT* movement, which is—"not to nominate him." In due time the *Nation* will learn that the people have that question in charge and will settle it upon a broader basis than individual spite. The people know, and will indicate at the proper time, whether or not they want General *GRANT* as their candidate.

The question at present is, shall we give up the ship to the traitors or continue to guide it ourselves? If we do not misjudge the spirit of those who offered their lives in defense of the right and to wipe out the great stains put upon the pages of the law by the ex-slaveholding element, they do not propose to allow the execution of any such plans, but intend to stand by what they fought and rally once and once again, until such sentiments as predominated in the legislation of the country under the control of the old slave power are forever practically put down and beyond the reach of disgracing us before the world.

The very best information from the inside circles of the Democratic camp is to the effect that the Bourbon leaders are sadly demoralized. Each successive day increases this demoralization as the news reaches them that the people are becoming more and more disgusted with the criminal absurdity of this extra session. A few interested clingers of the lobby, who live upon the cramps of the meagre parliamentary business now being transacted, join with the hot-heads to keep up the outside clamor of "No surrender," but the more sensible leaders themselves are prone to put a stop to this nonsense and go home.

The impudence of the Democratic majority in the Senate in attempting to arraign Senator ANTHONY for an alleged violation of the laws giving preference to Union soldiers in the matter of official appointments will be exposed by his explanation of the circumstances of the case, which is more than can be said of the clouds upon clouds that were raised by the expulsion of Union soldiers from office to make place for rebels, of which this same Democratic majority stands accused and convicted.

The Opposition gossips have fixed up a new Cabinet for President HAYES without the least difficulty. Secretary McCRARY is, according to them, to be replaced by Attorney-General DEVENS, and the latter to be succeeded by WAYNE McVEIGH, of Pennsylvania. This arrangement would suit every one exactly who desires a continuance of Mr. McCRARY's vigorous and stalwart administration of the War Department; but it is hardly probable that the Republicans of Pennsylvania would be overwhelmingly and boisterously enthusiastic in approving the selection of McVEIGH to be Attorney-General. Mr. McVEIGH's connection with the PACKARD-NICHOLLS school in Louisiana has not been forgotten.

The United States took the lead in the general attempt to restore the bimetallic system of international currency. It is true that the international congress, which had this subject under consideration last year, and in the proceedings of which the American commissioners were the acknowledged leaders, did not accomplish any direct result. But it begins to appear that the labors of that congress are now developing legitimate fruit. Nearly every commercial nation of any responsibility in the world has been watching our experiment in the remonetization of silver with interest, and now that it has proved successful sev-

eral of them will undoubtedly adopt it themselves within the coming year. The truth is the supply of gold is not sufficient to meet the demands upon it in its varied uses and that some other precious metal must necessarily be made use of as its equal in the circulating medium. When Senator JONES, of Nevada, several years ago, almost single-handed and alone, started the remonetization ball rolling, he builded better than he knew.

The Solid South did not give up the fugitive slave law with much grace. It still holds the same notions that it ever did in regard to this disgraceful law and only give it the opportunity and it will re-establish it. These are not mere words for political effect, for by words and actions, and very strong actions, have they declared time and again that they would repeat all those laws which are in the interest of freedom that became inscribed on the statute book of the nation when the traitors were out of power. Only put the traitors again in power and we will have such laws against the rights of humanity as only an ex-slave oligarchy could and would be guilty of enacting.

Mr. CHALMERS' advice to the Governor of Mississippi to arrest the officers of any steamboat engaged in the especial traffic of transporting colored refugees from that State to the North is another impudent assertion of the independent sovereignty of the States. The Mississippi River is a national public highway, over which the commerce of the world may float subject only to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Government of the United States. Any attempt to interfere with a vessel of any description which had complied with those regulations will amount to open defiance of the authority of that Government. It is very strange, but nevertheless very natural, that whenever one of these confirmed Confederate Brigadiers like CHALMERS opens his mouth to say anything regarding public affairs, where there is a possibility of taking sides for or against the Government, he is certain to be found arrayed against it.

That irrepressible politics-politified lunatic, TOM MACKEY, of South Carolina, who made himself notorious in the last national campaign by an indescribable three-legged straddle, stamping the State for HAYES and HAMPTON and then voting for TILDEN and HAMPTON, boasts to the surface again among the scum in Coffey-Pot WALLACE's dirty political pool. He regaled the committee yesterday with a bombastic description of his alleged experiences in the campaign of 1876, and would have continued if permitted to talk about himself, to spin the same kind of yarns until the campaign of 1880; but the committee wisely choked him off. About as much reliance can be placed in his testimony as in his political consistency. He is simply one of HAMPTON's creatures—a volatile, sycophantic judicial courtier and general hanger-on to any political party that may happen to be in power. He stands convicted by his own testimony yesterday of having belonged within four years to the GRANT Radicals, the HAYES Liberals, the HAMPTON White Leaguers, and the TILDEN Negro Reforms, having experienced a conversion from Hayesism to Tildenism between the stump and the polls. He also stands convicted of justifying the use of bayonets at the polls in 1873. Of course the committee will not disgrace itself by permitting this lunatic's testimony to remain unexplained on its records. Lieutenant HINTON, whom he charges with having begged to avoid the "disgrace" while in the discharge of his duty at Chester, will, of course, be called to give his version of this latest cock and bull story regarding military terrorism in the South.

It is time, full time the American people, and especially the people of the North, should begin to reflect more seriously than they ever have before, upon the hollowness of our forms of government as illustrated by the administration of affairs in the South. Even a casual research of this kind develops the fact that representative government in that section is a mockery, and a mockery that thrusts its venomous influences away across the thresholds of national power. The reported acquittal of "Representative" HULL, of Florida, lately on trial for tampering with the ballot-boxes at his own election, furnishes a striking example of this meaning. Here was a man indicted on the most positive proof of complicity in the election frauds, tried before the United States court and acquitted, if reports are true, in the face of all law and the most damning facts to prove his guilt. These facts embraced a letter written by HULL himself, directing the manner in which the frauds were to be committed, and offering a reward for their commission. There was not a particle of doubt of his guilt in the mind of any one conversant with the testimony in the case. But he was a Democrat; a majority of the jurors before whom he was tried were of the same political faith; the social and political appliances of ramified Democratic influence were brought to bear upon the entire twelve, and it seems that he is to be permitted to return to Washington instead of being sent to Albany—a recognized law-maker instead of a condemned law-breaker. His vote will hereafter count in the House as an offset to that of any legally-elected, law-abiding member from the North or of the Republican party. In this way the Confederate majority in both Houses has been built up and is being maintained. How long will the people of the North submit to such outrages?

**THE VETO MESSAGE.**

The President yesterday submitted to Congress and the country his latest epistle to the Philistines. It was his message withholding his approval from the bill entitled "An act making an appropriation for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," upon which is placed a "rider" repealing and amending the laws relating to supervisors and special deputy marshals of elections, so as to render the statutes nugatory and these others helpless for protecting the purity of national elections.

In presenting his reasons for withholding his approval from this measure the President calls the attention of Congress to the objections previously urged against affixing upon appropriation bills measures that bear no analogy thereto. He also calls the attention of Congress to the fact that the

"rider" placed upon this bill takes from the supervisors and marshals all power to enforce the laws which are designed to protect the national elections against fraud and wrong of every character, and to render them a free, pure, and honest expression of the popular will. The President cites repeated instances in which elections have been corrupted to an extent that called for the safeguards which now exist, and which is the purpose of this omnibus measure to overthrow. He calls the attention of Congress to the fact that the constitutionality of the existing law has no where been questioned, and that no sound argument can be brought against it. Further, he reminds Congress that it admits the fact in this bill that Congressional elections are not State elections, but national elections, and that the power to supervise these Congressional elections resides in the Constitution and laws of the United States. It is a "power which, like every other power belonging to the Government of the United States, is paramount and supreme, and includes the right to employ the necessary means to carry it into effect."

The message is strongly put and ably defended throughout. It seeks to impress upon Congress the importance of retaining the existing laws relating to the purity of the elective franchise as a matter of right and duty, and if it possesses a modicum of candor and principle the majority which affixed this omnibus measure will recede promptly from an untenable, if not corrupt position, and give the Government the needed appropriations for which they were called specially together to provide, and then, at an early day, return to their constituents, to give an account of their unprofitable stewardship.

**THE OHIO PLATFORM.**

We had neither time nor space yesterday morning to devote to anything like a proper consideration of the Ohio Republican State Convention beyond a brief remark upon the ticketed character and prospects. While we have only words of commendation for the nominations made, we find no language at our command that will fully express our admiration for the platform laid down upon which to bathe for success in the election. The assertion of principle made by the convention is plain, explicit, frank, and stalwart throughout. Not a word too little or too much is used in presenting the Republican cause to the people. It is purely and simply Republican. It presents the doctrine of the saints with remarkable clearness and force, leaving no room for doubt, evil, or criticism, on account of any want of distinctness in its utterances. Indeed, it is the sincere milk of the word, so to speak. It declares a bold and unhesitating affirmation of the cardinal doctrines of the party under its traditions, and insists upon the maintenance of free suffrage, equal rights, the unity of the nation, and the supremacy of the Federal authority in all matters within the purview of the Constitution. It appeals earnestly to the people to exercise their full power in the ballot-box to control and overcome the spirit of revolution that has been manifested on the part of those who were recently in arms against the National Government, and which now boldly asserts the doctrine of State Sovereignty by the overthrow of national supremacy, thus insisting upon the pernicious and wicked right of secession. It characterizes the Democratic party very justly as the party which has attempted during the past two years to turn the scale in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and to overturn the balance of power in the nation.

**THE COUNTRY BOARD.**

May 30—N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, as Major-General, and Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, as Brigadier General of Volunteers, were appointed by President Lincoln, the Sixth Indiana Volunteers passed through Cincinnati. The Brooklyn captured, at the mouth of the Mississippi, the bark H. J. Spear, loaded with \$120,000 worth of coffee, Grafton, Va., occupied by Colonel Kelly of the First Virginia Union troops.

**POPLAR SPRINGS.**

May 30—General Hallock occupied Coriat; severe skirmishes on the Chickahominy; Port Royal recaptured, General Jackson made an attempt to dislodge the national forces at Harper's Ferry, but was repulsed. The English steamer Cambria arrived at New York, a prize of war to the gunboat Huron; she was loaded with war material.

**COZY SPRINGS.**

May 30—Rebel cavalry destroyed a locomotive and six cars, loaded with baggage, on the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad, between Chantilly and Manassas. The rebels were routed by a detachment of cavalry, who captured their artillery and killed and wounded a great many; Union loss, forty killed and fourteen wounded. Teche (La.) country abandoned; the advance, consisting of 600 wagons, 3,000 horses and mules, 1,500 cattle, and 4,000 negroes, reached New Orleans to day with war material.

**OKRNEY SPRINGS.**

May 30—Rebel cavalry destroyed a locomotive and six cars, loaded with baggage, on the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad, between Chantilly and Manassas. The rebels were routed by a detachment of cavalry, who captured their artillery and killed and wounded a great many; Union loss, forty killed and fourteen wounded. Teche (La.) country abandoned; the advance, consisting of 600 wagons, 3,000 horses and mules, 1,500 cattle, and 4,000 negroes, reached New Orleans to day with war material.

**MINERAL RATHS.**

May 30—Rebel cavalry destroyed a locomotive and six cars, loaded with baggage, on the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad, between Chantilly and Manassas. The rebels were routed by a detachment of cavalry, who captured their artillery and killed and wounded a great many; Union loss, forty killed and fourteen wounded. Teche (La.) country abandoned; the advance, consisting of 600 wagons, 3,000 horses and mules, 1,500 cattle, and 4,000 negroes, reached New Orleans to day with war material.

**THREE HOURS BY RAIL.**

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**THROUGH AND ROUND-TRIP TICKETS.**

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**PARK WAGGONS.**

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**SEASIDE OF THE DAY.**

May 30—Rebel cavalry destroyed a locomotive and six cars, loaded with baggage, on the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad, between Chantilly and Manassas. The rebels were routed by a detachment of cavalry, who captured their artillery and killed and wounded a great many; Union loss, forty killed and fourteen wounded. Teche (La.) country abandoned; the advance, consisting of 600 wagons, 3,000 horses and mules, 1,500 cattle, and 4,000 negroes, reached New Orleans to day with war material.

**ROCK ENON.**

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**HITCHEN'S COTTAGES.**

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**GROCERIES.**

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**THE WAVERLY.**

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**PROCTOR BROTHERS.**

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**CANNED GOODS.**

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**DR. MCENAMIN.**

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**GEORGE B. WELCH.**

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